

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XIX

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 7, 1901.

No. 12

SENATOR PRITCHARD'S SPEECH.

The North Carolina Senator Addresses the Senate on Political Conditions in the State.

His Speech on Senator Butler's Motion to Refer Simmons' Credentials to Privileges and Election Committee—The Legislature Not Legally Elected—The Suppression of the Writ of Mandamus.

Mr. Pritchard said:

Mr. President: I ask the indulgence of the Senate for a short time in order that I may submit some remarks in regard to the motion of my colleague to refer the credentials of Hon. F. M. Simmons, Senator-elect from my State, to the Committee on Privileges and elections. I had not intended to refer to political conditions in North Carolina during the present session of Congress, but since my colleague has seen fit to make the motion that I should briefly review existing conditions in that State, as well as the incidents which led up to what the Democrats are pleased to term a revolution.

One would naturally suppose that the people of every State enjoy the benefits of a republican form of government, but I regret to state that such is not the case in the State which I have the honor in part to represent.

Article 4, section 4, of the Constitution of the United States provides as follows:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence."

The foregoing is plain and explicit and leaves no doubt as to the duty of Congress with respect to the matter. The language of the Constitution is mandatory, plain, and unequivocal, but for some cause or other there is a disposition on the part of many to acquiesce in that which, in my judgment, will sooner or later undermine the foundation of the Government of the United States.

In 1894 the Republicans and Populists combined their forces in opposition to the Democratic party and succeeded in carrying the State by a large majority, securing control of both branches of the general assembly. For years prior thereto the Democratic party had been in absolute control of all branches of the State government, and in possession of the election machinery in every county in the State.

The Republicans and Populists, in 1895, enacted an election law that was perfectly fair in its provisions, being provided, among other things, that the chairmen of the respective parties should have the right to select those who were to represent them on the election boards.

In 1896 the anti Democratic forces again prevailed, electing all the State officers, consisting of Republicans and Populists, and in this connection I desire to say that we have never had our State affairs administered in a more satisfactory manner than they were under the administration of Governor Russell. The credit of the State was greatly improved during his administration, and not a dollar of the State's funds was unaccounted for when the government was turned over to the Democrats on the first of last month.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1898.

The Democrats in 1898, realizing that a great majority of the people of the State were opposed to their policy, and knowing full well that anything like a fair expression of public opinion at the ballot box would mean their complete defeat, deliberately organized a systematic campaign of intimidation and violence (resulting, in some instances, in bloodshed) which has never had a parallel in any section of the country. Not only were the negroes in eastern Carolina denied the right to vote, but thousands of white men in the middle and eastern sections of the State were so completely terrorized that they refrained from voting, while many of them, by coercion, were induced to vote the Democratic ticket.

The adoption of such unlawful methods resulted in giving the Democrats a good working majority of the legislature at that election; and among other things, they enacted an election law which was prepared with the sole view of enabling that party to overcome the large majority that was against them in the State. The legislature did not adjourn at the end of sixty days, as is provided by the Constitution, but took a recess until the month of June, 1900, and it was stated in many of the Democratic papers that a recess had been taken with a view of impeaching the governor and the judges of the superior court under certain contingencies, and this fact was from time to time referred to by many Democratic papers for the purpose, as I believe, of intimidating the governor to such an extent as to prevent him from taking such steps as were necessary to secure the enforcement of the law, and I am inclined to the opinion that the rumors were intended to indicate the judges to such an extent as to prevent them from granting the remedies to which we are

entitled under the law, before the amendment, in relation to mandamus, which is hereinafter referred to as having been adopted by the legislature at its June session.

SUPPRESSION OF WRIT OF MANDAMUS.

Some time prior to the meeting of the legislature in June, a conference of Republicans, consisting of Hon. R. Z. Linney, Hon. W. P. Bynum, Hon. A. E. Holton, and myself, was held in the city of Greensboro, and it was decided, among other things, that although the new election law gave the registrars unlimited discretion as to what names should be placed upon the registration books, we could by mandamus compel them to place on the books the names of all parties who, under our constitution, were qualified electors, but, unfortunately, the result of our deliberations became known, and when the legislature convened in June, the following sections in regard to mandamus and injunction were enacted:

"Sec. 88. That upon any application being made, or any action or proceeding of any kind commenced or had, before any judge of any court in this State, for a mandamus or injunction, restraining order, or order in the nature of a mandamus, injunction, restraining order, or order of any nature in the nature of a mandamus, injunction, restraining order, or order in the nature thereof, to compel, prevent, prohibit, or restrain the performance of any act in respect to his duties against any officer or officers provided for in this act, the matters stated in the affidavit, petition, or complaint, upon which such application is based or action or proceeding had, shall be taken and deemed to be denied"—

In Page vs. Allen (58 Pa. Report, page 338), among other things, Mr. Freeman, in reporting this case in the American decisions, says in a note:

"The question whether a legislative provision is or is not constitutional, its validity always turns upon the question whether it is or is not a reasonable and convenient regulation of the right to vote, or is, under pretense of regulation and abridgment, a subversion or restraint of that right."

Judge Cooley thus states the law at page 757 of his work on Constitutional Limitations:

"All regulations of the elective franchise, however, must be reasonable, uniform, and impartial; they must not have for their purpose directly or indirectly to deny or abridge the constitutional right of the citizen to vote or unnecessarily impede its exercise—if they do, they must be declared void."

In Page vs. Allen (58 Pa. Report, page 338), among other things, Mr. Freeman, in reporting this case in the American decisions, says in a note:

"The elaborate dissenting opinion of Justice Thompson and Sharswood clearly enforce the rule that registration laws should not be made so vexatious or so embarrassing as to impede or discourage the attempt to register."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Kenner vs. Wells (144 Mass., page 497) we find:

"Statutes can not impair the right to vote. Though they may regulate its exercise, every statute regulating it must be consistent with the constitutionally qualified voter's right to suffrage when he claims his right at an election—these statutes may require proof of the right consistent with the right itself, not to abridge or impair the right, but to require reasonable proof of the right."

Any legislation by which the exercise of his right is postponed, diminishing them, must be unconstitutional, unless it can be defended on the ground that it is reasonable and necessary in order that the right of the proposed voter may be ascertained and proven."

Brightly in his leading cases on elections, says:

"The power to enact registration laws, so as to insure orderly exercise of the right of suffrage within the limits prescribed in Capen vs. Foster is now generally admitted; that is to say, they must be reasonable and uniform regulations, and not under the color of regulation subvert or injuriously restrain the right itself."

Among the numerous other cases bearing on this point are the following:

"Dell vs. Kennedy, 40 Wisconsin, 555.

"Stearns vs. Connor, 22 Neb., 295.

"Morris vs. Powell (Ind.) 29 American Law Register, 839, 125 Ind., 251.

"White vs. Commissioners of Multnomah Co., 13 Oregon, 317.

"Daggett vs. Hudson, 43 Ohio, 548."

These decisions leave no doubt as to the restrictions that are placed upon the legislature when it undertakes to frame a registration act. After the legislature had adopted the sections which I have quoted with respect to mandamus, it was an easy matter for the Democrats to carry the State of North Carolina by any kind of a majority which they might desire to have counted and returned. The provisions contained therein rendered it absolutely impossible to secure an adjudication of the right of the citizen to vote until after the election had been held, which necessarily postponed and deferred his right to such a time as to render it impossible for him to exercise it as provided by the constitution of our State.

Section 15 of the election law reads as follows:

"That the registrar of each township, ward, or precinct shall be furnished with a registration book prepared as hereinbefore provided, and it shall be his duty between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and sunset, on each day (Sunday excepted), for twenty days preceding the day for closing the registration books, to keep open said books for the registration of any electors residing within such township, ward, or precinct, and entitled to registration. That the

stitution of North Carolina, provides as follows:

"All courts shall be open, and every person having an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay."

It will be observed by reading the foregoing section that the bill of rights of the constitution of my State provides that all courts of the State shall be open at all times for the purpose of granting such remedies as are necessary to secure to the citizen substantial justice in all matters that affect his person, property, or reputation, and that such remedy shall be granted without delay.

A registration act to be valid must be a thing of regulation simply, and the regulation must be necessary and reasonable; it must be to secure and facilitate the right of suffrage and not impair, abridge, or destroy it; registration must be subordinate to suffrage and not its master and destroyer.

In Payne's Law of election (page 300) is the following:

"The question whether a legislative provision is or is not constitutional, its validity always turns upon the question whether it is or is not a reasonable and convenient regulation of the right to vote, or is, under pretense of regulation and abridgment, a subversion or restraint of that right."

Judge Cooley thus states the law at page 757 of his work on Constitutional Limitations:

"All regulations of the elective franchise, however, must be reasonable, uniform, and impartial; they must not have for their purpose directly or indirectly to deny or abridge the constitutional right of the citizen to vote or unnecessarily impede its exercise—if they do, they must be declared void."

In Page vs. Allen (58 Pa. Report, page 338), among other things, Mr. Freeman, in reporting this case in the American decisions, says in a note:

"The elaborate dissenting opinion of Justice Thompson and Sharswood clearly enforce the rule that registration laws should not be made so vexatious or so embarrassing as to impede or discourage the attempt to register."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Kenner vs. Wells (144 Mass., page 497) we find:

"Statutes can not impair the right to vote. Though they may regulate its exercise, every statute regulating it must be consistent with the constitutionally qualified voter's right to suffrage when he claims his right at an election—these statutes may require proof of the right consistent with the right itself, not to abridge or impair the right, but to require reasonable proof of the right."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Kenner vs. Wells (144 Mass., page 497) we find:

"Statutes can not impair the right to vote. Though they may regulate its exercise, every statute regulating it must be consistent with the constitutionally qualified voter's right to suffrage when he claims his right at an election—these statutes may require proof of the right consistent with the right itself, not to abridge or impair the right, but to require reasonable proof of the right."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

"That the legislation should be to facilitate rather than to impede the right of suffrage. Between the legislative power and the legal elector, no matter who or what he is, the constitutional provision stands as a bulwark for the protection of his right to vote."

In the case of Monroe vs. Collins (17 Ohio, 665) it is very properly said:

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY THE CAUCASIAN PUB. CO.



SUBSCRIPTION RATES.	
One Year.	\$1.00
Six Months.	.60
Three Months.	.35

MORE PARTISANSHIP.

The machine legislators never lose an opportunity to give an exhibition of their extreme partisanship.

It would seem that common decency would have deterred them from making selections of their own partisans to serve in the capacity as trustees of the State University, but, shamed to relate, they ignored their political opponents in choosing men to serve as trustees of the State's greatest institution of learning.

This exhibition of narrowness and peacock politics should receive proper condemnation in every quarter of the State.

The State University is conducted on non-partisan lines. It is liberally patronized by Democrats, Populists and Republicans, but suppose the Populists and Republicans were to take offense at the smallness and narrow-mindedness of the legislature and make a fight against the institution what would be the result? It would certainly greatly impair the usefulness of the University. But we would not believe that any Populist or Republican would wage war on this great institution, which is the pride of the State.

They have too much State pride, too much love for the University, and are too desirous of seeing it prosper and extend the scope of its usefulness to attempt now anything that would weaken it. But the machineites in the legislature have chosen Democrats as successors to Hon. James E. Boyd, Hon. Spencer Blackburn, Hon. Jas. B. Schulken, and Hon. E. A. White, who died last year.

They evidently think that the University should only be conducted by Democrats, but the great mass of the people of the State do not entertain such a view, and when the proper opportunity is presented they will rebuke the action of the ballot-thieving machine at the polls.

The great people of the State believe that the educational institutions should be kept absolutely free from partisan politics. They are now quite familiar with the revolutionary conduct of the legislature.

The conservative business people and farmers can see that their interests are not safe in the hands of such legislators, who are endeavoring to establish the doctrine that the legislature is the absolute, supreme power in the State, and that the highest court has no right to declare any of its acts unconstitutional.

The action last week in appointing Democrats to fill the positions of Republicans as trustees of the University shows to what extent they will be partisan.

It is time for all conservative law abiding citizens to come together to save the State and her great institutions from the deep disgrace and humiliation that are now being heaped upon them.

Life, liberty and prosperity are not safe if such men shall control the affairs of the State.

SENATOR PRITCHARD'S SPEECH.
Elsewhere we publish the speech of Senator Pritchard, on the conduct of the ballot stuffing machine in the August election, delivered last Friday in the Senate of the United States.

It is well that the country should know of the conditions that exist in North Carolina, and Senator Pritchard very ably shows up the outrageous methods that were adopted to carry the election.

He discusses at length the most infamous provisions of the election law, and also the denial of the writ of mandamus which is one of the most ancient and sacred of all writs whereby wrongs are redressed.

The Revolutionists, at their June session, passed a special act absolutely denying any remedy whatever to a voter whose constitutional right to vote was about to be denied. They closed the doors of courts of justice in the most outrageously high handed manner.

This speech will be read with great interest not only in North Carolina, but throughout the whole country.

It shows up in good form the infamous methods to which a party machine can stoop to accomplish party ends.

And it emphasizes the fact that the best citizens must find a common ground on which to align themselves in order to save the good name of the State.

White Caps Hang Negro.

Burroughs, Ga., March 1.—Last night John Moody, colored, was shot and hanged until he was dead by white caps in the country near here. At the same time another negro, whose name cannot be learned, was beaten severely with buggy traces and sticks. He may die so far as can be learned, the trouble arose from the fact that the negroes had run away from contract labor after having got into debt.

THE OBSERVER'S ESTIMATE OF FRANCIS D. WINSTON.

Replying to the attacks made upon it by Francis D. Winston and other Democrats in the Legislature, the Charlotte Observer, in its issue of February 11th, says editorially:

It was Mr. Winston, of B-ville, the reader will recall, who first arose to this question of personal privilege. Mr. Winston now calls himself a Democrat and was elected to this Legislature as such. Yet it was not so many years ago that he was in the bosom of the Republican party. During that time he was a candidate for judge and wrote a letter to George H. White, the negro solicitor of that district, now a member of Congress, telling him of the pleasure it would give him to ride the circuit with him. It was said about him, too, that on a certain occasion he was seen arm in arm with two negroes on the streets of Tarboro, and if he denies this we will produce a witness whom he cannot impeach. This is one of the gentlemen who arraign The Observer at the bar of public opinion for an expression neither personal nor insulting.

Another is Mr. Waite, of Irrell. This gentleman has been barking at The Observer for years through a country paper which he is supposed to edit; and has failed to get a kick. From his present high perch he barks again; and in this paragraph he gets the kick for which he has so long begged.

Mr. Morgan, of the county of Johnson, also arose to a question of personal privilege, saying that The Observer is not a friend of Bryan Democracy and that he desired the House to avail itself of the opportunity to say what it thought of the paper and its editor. We never heard of Mr. Morgan before and never expect to hear of him after this Legislature adjourns.

What he says is of less consequence, if possible, than the chattering of Winston and Waite.

We understand, of course, and the public understands, the purpose of this little clamor. It is meant to discredit the Observer. We want to say to these cattle that it is beyond their power to either injure or annoy this paper. Its enemies have done their little best in this direction, throughout the year, and especially within the past year, with the result that it has more business than it ever had before and is stronger in every way. Our lot is behind it, the solid people of North Carolina are behind it, and as for the scurvy politicians, it snaps its fingers in their faces and defies them.

This editorial would, however, be incomplete if it were not accompanied by the letter of Mr. Winston, of Bertie, to the negro solicitor, White, referred to above, and it could have no better ending than it has in the introduction here of a copy of the letter in question.

"Section 1. That chapter 16, volume 2, of the Code, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. That sections 47, 48, and 52 of chapter 1 of the laws of 1900, enacted at the adjourned session in June, 1900, and ratified June 13, 1900, be and the same are hereby amended by adding at the end of each of said sections the words:

"Provided, That no indictment shall be found or prosecution begun, or maintained, under the provisions of this section for any violation of the provisions of this act, unless such indictment be found or prosecution begun within thirty days after the alleged commission of such offense."

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification."

Section 47 provides that any registrar or judge of election, or county canvasser or commissioners, register of deeds, clerk or chairman of the county board of elections, who shall fail to make returns and perform the duties required of him, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months nor less than two months, at the discretion of the court, and he shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$500.

Section 48 provides that if any chairman of the county board of elections or other returning officer, shall willfully, or of malice, neglect to perform any duty, act, matter, or thing required or directed in the time, manner, and form in which such duty, act, matter, or thing is required to be performed in relation to the election and returns thereof, that the person so fined shall be guilty of a felony and fined not less than one thousand dollars, or more than five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one nor more than three years.

Section 52 provides that any person who by force or violence shall break up or stay any election by assaulting the officers thereof, or depriving them of the ballot boxes, or by any other means, his aids or abettors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and imprisoned not more than three months, and pay such fine as the court shall adjudge, not exceeding \$100. It also provides that if any person shall interrupt or disturb the registrars while engaged in the registration of voters, or the registrar of judges of election while engaged in holding the election, etc., he shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$50 or imprisoned more than thirty days.

These provisions were placed in the election law by a Democratic legislature and were referred to by speakers representing that party in the last campaign as an evidence of the fact that they were in favor of a fair and honest election; but I am informed that a number of election officials have already been indicted in the State courts and that quite a number of prosecutions are in contemplation, and in order to shield their henchmen who have deliberately violated the law in order to secure the election of some of the men who now constitute our legisla-

SENATOR PRITCHARD'S SPEECH.

(Continued from First Page.)

tions, has displayed a spirit of partisanship that ought to put to blush the cheeks of every conservative citizen of North Carolina of whomsoever party.

In the elections of 1898 and 1900 thousands of colored men, as well as a number of white men, who were entitled to vote under our State constitution, were refused registration, and, as a result, a number of registrars were indicted under sections 5508—5510 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and some of them were charged with conspiracy. These cases are now pending in the United States district court for the western district. A number of bills were found subsequent to the last election, but on motion of the counsel for defense they were all continued until the spring term in order that partisan feeling might subside and thereby insure to them a fair and impartial trial. These men were indicted for denying to the citizen a right to which he was entitled under our State constitution and been indicted for violating the laws of the United States they had no right to expect the aid of the people of North Carolina in the conduct of their trial, but in face of the fact that the bills upon which they had been arranged were found by a grand jury composed of leading Republicans, Populists, and Democrats, the legislature, during its present session, has passed a law which authorizes the governor to employ counsel to conduct their defense and to pay their attorney fees out of the funds in the State treasury. In the first instance, the Republican tax payers of the state are compelled to submit to the unlawful methods by which members of their party are denied their constitutional rights, and, in the second instance, they are taxed to raise money with which to pay the attorney fees of the very men who robbed them of their rights. Here we have partisanship of the rankest kind. I have never known any party to permit their greed for office to force them into such an uncompromising attitude before the American people. It only tends to show the character of the methods that are being employed in my State in order that a few Democrats may hold office. It is a blot upon the fair name of the State and places our people in a false attitude, because the majority of the people of North Carolina are honest, conservative, and law-abiding.

The voting population of our State, according to the census of 1890, is as follows:

Total white vote, 233,650; total colored vote, 124,107; making an excess of white over colored voters of 109,543.

I am sure that the present census will show that there are not more than 95,000 colored voters in the State of North Carolina today, thousands of them having left the State since 1890. But this cry of white supremacy by the Democrats is hypocritical, calculated and intended to deceive the voters of the State.

I call attention to the fact that the race question is a thing of the past in North Carolina. The colored man has never dominated the affairs of the white man in that State, and he is less inclined now than ever before to engage in political affairs.

The voting population of our State, according to the census of 1890, is as follows:

Total white vote, 233,650; total colored vote, 124,107; making an excess of white over colored voters of 109,543.

I am sure that the present census will show that there are not more than 95,000 colored voters in the State of North Carolina today, thousands of them having left the State since 1890. But this cry of white supremacy by the Democrats is hypocritical, calculated and intended to deceive the voters of the State.

I call attention to the fact that the August election in 1900 in 48 counties of North Carolina, wherein one-fourth colored people and more than one-half the white people reside, the Republicans secured a majority of 3,168, and in 50 counties, wherein four-fifths of the colored voters reside and less than one-half the white people, the Democrats secured a majority of 57,140.

Before the last election in North Carolina the chairman of the Republican and Populist committees in a number of eastern counties submitted for appointment a list of names of white Populists and Republicans who were men of high character and standing; but the leaders of the so-called white-supremacy party refused to appoint them and appointed colored men in their stead.

Substitute bill to provide for the maintenance, etc., of the Soldiers' Home (makes appropriation of thirteen thousand dollars a year for the years 1901 and 1902) and appropriates \$5,000 for repairs and additions to buildings, etc.

To prevent fishing for perch with seines or nets in certain parts of New River in Onslow county.

To amend chapter 65, acts 1895, and change name of Wake Banking and Security Co., to Carolina Trust Co., and giving two years in which to organize.

To regulate the employment of county commissioners, etc., of State institutions.

To provide for the payment of certain indebtedness of the State Normal College and make appropriate for that institution.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING.

To provide a short form of chattel mortgage and agricultural loans, and regulate registration of the same.

To establish stock law in certain portions of Wayne county.

To amend chapter 65, acts 1895,

and change name of Wake Banking and Security Co., to Carolina Trust Co., and giving two years in which to organize.

To regulate the employment of county commissioners, etc., of State institutions.

To provide for the payment of certain indebtedness of the State Normal College and make appropriate for that institution.

THE LAW MAKERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

The Chief Justice of Samoa Says Peruna Is the Very Best Catarrh Cure.



Court Room Scene where Judge Chambers maintained the Supremacy of the United States in Samoa.

In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., Chief Justice Chambers says the following of Peruna:

"I have tried one bottle of Peruna, and I can truthfully say it is one of the best tonics I ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers who are in need of a good medicine. I can recommend it as one of the very best remedies for catarrh.

W. L. Chambers.

A tonic is a medicine that gives tone to some part of the system. There are different kinds of tonics, but the tonic most needed in this country, where catarrh is so prevalent, is a tonic on which the ill effects of the disease stop.

Peruna is a tonic to the mucous membranes of the whole body. It gives tone to the capillary circulation which constitutes these delicate membranes.

Peruna is a tonic to the mucous membranes of the whole body. It gives tone to the minute blood vessels and the terminal nerve fibres. Catarrh cannot exist where Peruna is used intelligently. Peruna seeks out catarrh in all the hidden parts of the body.

Address the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a free catarrh book.

THURSDAY.

The following new bills were introduced:

Senate—The bill to abolish the Fayetteville dispensary passed the Senate but will have to be acted on in the House.

To regulate the employment of county commissioners, etc., of State institutions.

To provide for the payment of certain indebtedness of the State Normal College and make appropriate for that institution.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING.

To provide a short form of chattel mortgage and agricultural loans, and regulate registration of the same.

To establish stock law in certain portions of Wayne county.

To amend chapter 65, acts 1895,

and change name of Wake Banking and Security Co., to Carolina Trust Co., and giving two years in which to organize.

To regulate the employment of county commissioners, etc., of State institutions.

To provide for the payment of certain indebtedness of the State Normal College and make appropriate for that institution.

THE LAW MAKERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Sec. 3. That all laws and clauses of laws enacted since the first of January, 1890, granting pensions to any particular individual named therein, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That no inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Raleigh, nor any person who was a deserter or who receives a pension from any other State or the United States shall be entitled to a pension under this act.

Sec. 5. That all ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors who have become totally blind since the war, or who lost their sight or both hands or both feet in the Confederate service shall receive from the public treasury \$120 a year, to be paid monthly by the clerk of the Superior Court of their respective counties, as provided in the public law 1879, chapter 193, and amendment thereto, in chapter 341 of the laws of 1883, and chapter 619 of the laws of 1892.

The Stubbs bill, providing for a division of the school fund among the races, was considered as a special order, and was finally recommended to the committee on constitutional amendment.

In reference to the stock law in Johnston county, Corporation commission.

To improve the quality of garden seed sold in North Carolina and prevent fraud in sale of same.

To revise the election laws of N. Carolina—Committee on election laws.

To encourage the establishment of libraries in rural districts. Education Committee.

PASSED FINAL READING.

THE CAUCASIAN

Raleigh, N. C., March 7, 1901.
Entered at the Post Office in Raleigh,
N. C., as second-class mail matter.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

In the case of the State vs. Board of Commissioners of Wake county for a claim of \$6,000, the jury on Tuesday night reached a verdict that the commissioners are due the State \$731.69.

John E. Sars, a well known financier of New York, has assigned Mr. Sars is President of the American Cotton Company, American Tyre, Flanders' Company and several other large corporations.

The general offices of the S. & A. Line Railway Company, now located in Portsmouth, Va., will be removed to Richmond on the 1st of July. This will add 1,000 people to Richmond's population.

The rice growers of Louisiana and Texas have decided to expend \$40,000 in exploiting the value and uses of rice at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, N. Y., while the Southern Pacific Railway will expend \$5,000 on a book showing the Northern people how to cook rice.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY RETAINS FOREIGN CABINET.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate Without Being Referred to Committee.

Washington, March 5.—The Senate, in executive session, today confirmed the following presidential nominations, retaining the majority of Mr. McKinley's cabinet:

John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of State.

Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, to be Secretary of War.

John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to be Attorney General.

Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvanian, to be Postmaster General.

John D. Long, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Navy.

Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be Secretary of the Interior.

James Wilson of Iowa, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

The nominations were confirmed without being referred to a committee.

WILL NEVER CONQUER THE BOERS.

An American Officer Serving With General De Larey Makes This Statement.

London, March 5.—Mr. W. E. King, of Atlanta, Ga., who says he was formerly a lieutenant in the Seventy-first regiment in the New York State National Guard while in Cuba, has just returned to London from South Africa, after for more than a year as aide to General De Larey, the Boer commander, whom he left January 29th. To the Associated Press Mr. King said:

"When I left General De Larey, the Boers had 21,000 men in the field and sufficient small arms ammunition to last four years. I am going to continue to assist in the endeavor to get more Krupp guns and shells. This morning I received a telegram from Colonel Dubois, dated Paris, saying, 'Good news from South Africa.'

"The British will never beat the Boers. Rumors of surrender are absurd. General Louis Botha is generally mistrusted; but even if he were to surrender, that would not entail the surrender of the other commanders."

COLD STEEL OR DEATH.

"There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. L. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a painful case of stomach trouble and a low jaundice. He didn't say on the surviving power of Electric Bitter to cure Stomach and Liver troubles, but she heard it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles and never disappoints. Price 50¢ at all druggists.

DARING CRIME IN ATLANTA.

Search for Negro Who Attacked White Woman in Her Home.

Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—Mrs. C. A. Buchanan, who resides at 95 Spring Street, in the heart of a prominent residence section of the city and within two blocks of the governor's mansion, was the victim this morning of an outrage which has caused much excitement in Atlanta. Mrs. Buchanan was compelled, at the point of a pistol, by a burley negro to give him all the money in her house and cook bread for him. The negro then bound Mrs. Buchanan to a bed and set fire to her clothes. Her screams brought assistance and she was rescued before being badly burned.

About noon Mrs. Buchanan collapsed into a comatose state, and has been unable to identify the assailant or recognize her friends around her bedside. The attending physicians consider her condition critical.

Intense excitement exists throughout the city and should the negro be caught and punished, it is believed the greatest police and military protection will be necessary to protect him from violence.

A MONSTER DEVIL FISH.

Destroying its victim, it is type of Constitution. The power of this murderous malady is felt on organs and nerves and muscles and brain. There's no health till it's overcome. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. Only 25 cents at all druggists.

Observation Tower at Fort Caswell.

Wilmington, N.C., Feb. 28.—Bids were opened at the United States army engineer's office here this afternoon for the construction of an observation tower to be built at Fort Caswell in connection with the motor and battery work there. Nine concerns put in bids. The lowest was that of the North Pennsylvania Iron Company.

THE LAW MAKERS.

(Continued from Second Page.)

ing at large in certain territory in Pitt county, and to enlarge the stock law territory of that county.

To extend the stock law territory in Franklin county.

To amend chapter 198, acts 1899, in reference to Confederate soldiers and widows.

To prohibit hunting of game on lands of another in Orange county without owner's consent.

To provide for appointment of board of examiners to visit State institutions, report their needs and recommend appropriations, etc. Amended by Mr. Ward so as to substitute the legislature for the Governor, and have the board report to the legislature. Passed and sent to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

To incorporate the Durham and Raleigh electric railway company. To establish a State board of examiners.

Relating to the Treasury of Beaufort county.

To pay certain claims concerning the shell fish commission of North Carolina.

Asking Congress to appropriate \$2,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of the Indian chief Junaluska.

To regulate and control the sale of intoxicating liquors in Rowan county.

To pay John F. Foster \$186, am't he claims due by the shell fish commission of North Carolina.

To prohibit the use of four wheel flat cars on railroads, Unfavorable report Tabled.

House.—The bill to abolish the Fayetteville dispensary, which passed the Senate, was defeated in the House.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING.

To establish a dispensary at Winston-Harford county.

To amend the charter of the town of Hickory, Catawba county.

To regulate the shipping of liquor in Buncombe and Madison counties.

To pay certain claims concerning the shell fish commission of North Carolina.

Requiring smoke stacks to be placed on all steam saw mills that are situated within 200 yards of any person's house, to have a spark arrester, imposing a fine of \$20 per day for each and every violation.

MONDAY.

of a misdemeanor and shall be fined or imprisoned or both; also makes it the duty of the major to issue warrant in such cases and if he shall refuse to do so in any case where there is probable cause he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4 provides for a penalty of \$200 to be recovered by suit in the superior court to be inflicted on any person committing any of the offenses mentioned in this section of the Code. One-half thereof to go to the person bringing the suit and one-half to the use of fund of the county.

House.—New bills were introduced as follows:

An act to protect game in Mecklenburg county.

An act to allow citizens of Gaston county to express their will as to moving the courthouse.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

BILLS PASSED THIRD READING.

To establish a dispensary at Winston-Harford county.

To establish a dispensary at Rockingham county.

To amend the charter of the town of Hickory, Catawba county.

To regulate the shipping of liquor in Buncombe and Madison counties.

To pay certain claims concerning the shell fish commission of North Carolina.

Requiring smoke stacks to be placed on all steam saw mills that are situated within 200 yards of any person's house, to have a spark arrester, imposing a fine of \$20 per day for each and every violation.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

MR. TRAVIS.—To provide for the inspection of illuminating oils and fats.

Mr. Glenn.—To provide an adequate support for the A. and M. College, colored, at Greensboro and to purchase a farm.

Mr. Foushee.—To allow the aldermen of Durham to issue bonds.

Mr. Lindsey.—To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

PASSED THIRD READING.

To incorporate the town of Woodstock, in Rowan county.

To allow Lincoln county to levy a special tax.

To authorize the city of Raleigh to issue bonds and levy a special tax.

To allow incorporated towns in Rockingham county to vote on dispensary.

To authorize the State board of education to employ State supervisors to assist in the school work.

To amend the charter of the city of Hickory.

House.—The following bills were introduced:

House.—To provide for the North Carolina Poultry Association.

Man of Hyde.—To direct the oyster commission to investigate claims against the oyster fund.

Craig, of Buncombe.—To authorize the commissioners of Buncombe county to issue bonds for public roads and improvements.

NIGHT SESSION.

The following bills passed third reading:

To authorize the commissioners of Vance county to issue bonds.

To establish public schools in Greenville.

To add territory to Lenoir county.

To incorporate the town of Lenoir, in Rowan county.

To authorize commissioners of Granville to issue bonds to build public roads.

TUESDAY.

Senate.—Some of the important bills introduced are as follows:

To incorporate the town of Pinehurst, and provide for the government thereof. Judiciary committee.

To amend, revise and consolidate the laws relating to the liquor dispensary system in Union county.

To act authorizing the commissioners of Chatham county to levy a special tax.

To amend authorizing the commissioners of Harnett county to build a bridge over Cape Fear river and levy a special tax.

To provide for working convicts on the public roads of Mitchell Co.

An act to establish a stock lawn in Pamlico county.

SATURDAY.

The following bills passed third reading:

To authorize the commissioners of Vance county to issue bonds.

To establish public schools in Greenville.

To add territory to Lenoir county.

To establish a dispensary at Kinston.

To establish a liquor dispensary at Mayodan, Rockingham county.

BILLS PASSED FINAL READING.

The following roll call bills passed their final reading:

To revise, amend and consolidate the school laws of North Carolina.

To regulate shipping of liquor into Buncombe and Madison counties.

To incorporate the bank of Beaufort.

To incorporate the bank of Ben Johnson, Johnston county.

To provide stock law for a portion of Lillington township, Harnett Co.

To authorize citizens of Lanrigan to vote on issue of bonds for electrical lighting purposes.

PASSED SECOND AND FINAL READING.

To establish stock law in certain portions of Pitt county.

To regulate hunting in Transylvania county.

To prevent hunting on lands of others in Rutherford county.

To prohibit sale of liquor in Pendleton county.

To prevent fishing for perch with seines in New river, Ossawasco county.

To establish a dispensary at town of Lumberton.

To provide for the free passage of fish in Lumberville river in Burke Co.

To regulate sale and manufacture of liquor in Richmond county.

To incorporate the Atlantic and Northwestern Railroad company (as amended).

An act authorizing the town of Marshall to issue bonds.

Authorizing citizens of Durham to issue bonds.

To authorize the town of Hickory to levy a tax for road purposes.

To establish stock law in certain portions of Pamlico county.

To establish stock law in portions of Hyde county.

House.—The following bills passed third reading:

An act appropriating a certain sum for the examination of the soils of the State.

For the better protection of wild fowls in Currituck county.

To amend chapter 373, laws 1899, concerning the department of agriculture. The bill makes the commissioner of agriculture ex-officio chairman of the board of agriculture, with power to preside at all meetings.

It increased the salary of the Commissioner \$2,000.

SECTION 1. Amends section 1043, of the Code, by inserting the word "letting" and striking out the word "en" and inserting "500," and striking out the word "more" and inserting the words "30 days" and inserting "6 months." Section 2, prevents any liquor dealer convicted under section 1043 of the Code from doing any liquor business anywhere in North Carolina again, forfeiting his license on conviction.

See 3. Make it the duty of every police officer "to make diligent inquiry and exercise constant watchfulness in detecting gambling and to report once a week under oath to the mayor or other chief officer of his town whether such offences are being committed and to give all the facts or information within his knowledge relating thereto. The names of the persons or persons and the time and place of such violation, naming such witnesses as he can, and if he fails to do this he shall be deemed guilty

of a misdemeanor and shall be fined or imprisoned or both; also makes it the duty of the major to issue warrant in such cases and if he shall refuse to do so in any case where there is probable cause he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4 provides for a penalty of \$200 to be recovered by suit in the superior court to be inflicted on any person committing any of the offenses mentioned in this section of the Code. One-half thereof to go to the person bringing the suit and one-half to the use of fund of the county.

House.—New bills were introduced as follows:

An act to protect game in Mecklenburg county.

An act to allow citizens of Gaston county to express their will as to moving the courthouse.

Authorizing the county commissioners of Randolph to issue bonds.

THE CASE AGAINST THE JUDGES.

"This is a Good Means to Get Them Out the Way" May be an Influence in Favor of Impeachment A Dangerous Situation.

To the Editor of The Charlotte Observer:

If any official of this State commits any act that is just cause for impeachment it is the duty of the Legislature to exercise the power invested in it by the people and to impeach such a one, but if the Legislature brings an act of impeachment against an official without just cause and for party motives it does not represent the will of the people, it is not acting on right and just principles, it is throwing aside all acts of decency and is doing that which is detrimental not only to the party in power, but to the best interest of the State.

There are many and just causes which it committed would render one open to impeachment such as immoral conduct, bribery, total unfitness to perform the duties of the office, etc.

As I have looked into the case at issue from the point of view of a citizen of the State it seems that the State entered into a contract with White for a term of years in which said White was to serve the State as shell fish commissioner at a given sum per year as compensation. Such a contract entered into by the State, whether by direct vote of the people or by an official duly elected by the people and given the necessary power to make such a contract, cannot be broken by any act of the Legislature unless the office is abolished by act of the Legislature, in which case the holder of said office is entitled to his pay up to the time the said act abolishing the office goes into effect, if before the expiration of the term of office. If the office is not abolished no act of the Legislature can break a contract as was made between the State and White and he cannot be turned out of office except in case where he should have committed some act that would make him liable to impeachment. The \$800 paid to him was money justly due him as back salary. An act of the Legislature prohibited the State Treasurer from paying White; but the Supreme Court of the State, which is the body to decide whether an act of the Legislature is constitutional or unconstitutional, in issuing their mandamus to the Treasurer ordering him to pay the money to White, decided that act of the Legislature was unconstitutional. If the judges of the Supreme Court were influenced in their decision by bribery, spite or wilful desire to aid their party they have given just cause for impeachment, but if not thus influenced no cause for impeachment can justly be brought against them. I do not believe that either Judge Furches or Judge Douglas are men who would be influenced in this way but they rendered what they considered a just and right decision.

If the members of the Supreme Court can be impeached for rendering a decision that an act of the Legislature is unconstitutional the power is taken away from them of executing the duties to which they were appointed, namely, the interpretation of our constitution and laws, and we would have an endless chain of acts by the Legislature, decisions of the Supreme Court, and impeachments by the Legislature. I am afraid that the expression "this is a good means to get them out of the way" has influenced a good many who favor impeachment.

The question and the right thing to do for every man in the State, whether Democrat or Republican, is to decide whether or not he believes that Judge Furches and Judge Douglas are guilty of any charge for which they should be impeached. Let the members of the Legislature from your county know what you think regarding their action. Do not be influenced by thought of party advancement or that these gentlemen are of the party out of power, but think as individual men and as men; be just in your decision. Let public opinion express itself. Do not give consent to an act of infamy by your silence; speak and save the State from committing an act for which she will ever be sorry and for which her citizens will blush with shame.

JOSEPH HYDE PRATT.
Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 18, 1901.

REFUSED TO BE VACCINATED.

Mr. A. Savyer Sues Winston For \$10,000 For Imprisonment.

Winston, N. C., Feb. 28.—Messrs. Clement Manly and J. E. Alexander went to Richmond, Va., tonight to take depositions in the suit brought against the City of Winston and her former mayor, J. F. Griffith, by Mr. A. Savyer for ten thousand dollars. The plaintiff was arrested and locked up for refusing to comply with a vaccination ordinance in January of last year. Dr. McGuire Newton, of Richmond, was the physician who visited Mr. Savyer and offered to vaccinate him free of charge, being one of three physicians employed to do the vaccinating. The two lawyers, Mr. Manly, representing the city, and Mr. Alexander, the plaintiff, will take evidence of Dr. Newton.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all drug-gists throughout the world.

Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diuretic. May be worth to you more than \$100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. Sold by Henry T. Hicks, Drug-gist.

FOUND \$5,000 IN CITY DUMP.

Charleston Boy Picks Up a Package of Money and Certified Checks.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 27.—Today Carl Sanburg, while playing on a city dump pile at West Point Mill, on the bank of Cooper River, this city, found \$5,000 in money and certified checks. The little boy found a package of letters from Rock Hill, in this State and opened them through curiosity. As soon as he came across the money he went to his grandfather, Charles Olson, who reported the facts and delivered the letters to the postal authorities here. The package of letters is supposed to have been carelessly dropped at the post-office here and swept out as rubbish. Two of the largest certified checks were for \$2,600 and \$1,800, respectively.

An investigation of the matter is now being held by Postmaster Cunningham.

Kidnappers Willing to Return Ransom Money.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—E. A. Cudahy, the Omaha packer, whose son was kidnapped to secure a reward of \$25,000, is in receipt of an anonymous letter declaring that upon his assurance that the kidnappers will not be punished, all but \$5,000 of the ransom money would be returned to him. The letter was mailed at Waukegan, Ill., yesterday and sent to Omaha. Mr. Cudahy was in Chicago to-day and received a transcript of the letter by telegraph.

"I do not know whether the letter is authentic or a hoax," said Mr. Cudahy to a reporter. "I will pay no attention to it, and certainly have no intention of letting up on these men. The writer or writers of the letter directed me, or agreeable to their proposition, to let them know by means of personal advertisements in newspapers of Omaha, Chicago, and Milwaukee, but I don't believe they will ever have the pleasure of reading anything from me in the advertising columns of any paper."

Mr. Cudahy left for Omaha this evening.

Gov. Aycock's Appointments.

Governor Aycock has made the following appointments:

J. H. Scarbrough, of Dare, oyster inspector for Dare county.

J. H. Dobson, of Rockford, criminal court solicitor for Surry county.

Seth Gibbs, of Middleton, oyster inspector for Hyde county.

G. H. Hill, of Washington, oyster inspector for Beaufort county.

Sick, Insane, and Dead Soldiers.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—The transport Indians arrived this evening from Manila, via Honolulu. The Indians brought 450 sick and seven insane soldiers from various regiments now serving in the Philippines. There are fifteen bodies on board, including those of two men who died during the run from Manila to Honolulu.

S. A. L. CHANGES.

Taking effect at 12:01 Sunday, Feb. 24th, the following changes will be made in S. A. L. passenger trains:

A Atlanta Special, operated between Atlanta and Portsmouth, No. 402, will leave Raleigh, northbound at 1 a. m., southbound at 3:46 a. m.

The Florida and Metropolitan Limited No. 44, operated between New York and St. Augustine, will leave Raleigh, northbound at 12:26 a. m., southbound at 3:46 a. m.

Trains No. 402, northbound, will stop at Wake, Franklinton, Henderson, Warren Plains and Littleton.

Train No. 403, southbound, will stop at Apex, Monroe, Sanford, Southern Pines and Pine Bluff on

No change in present schedule of day trains.

C. H. GATTIS, C. P. & T. A., Raleigh, N. C.

FLORIDA AND METROPOLITAN LIMITED

BY THE

Seaboard Air Line Railway,

"Florida and West India Short Line"

TO THE

WINTER RESORTS OF THE SOUTH.

THE ONLY LINE OPERATING DAILY

LIMITED TRAINS TO FLORIDA.

Effective January 14th, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the only line daily limited trains to Florida, will put on its magnificent new train, "Florida and Metropolitan Limited," sold from New York via Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington to Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville and St. Augustine. Connections at Jacksonville for Tampa and all Florida points, and at St. Augustine for the East Coast. This train also carries Drawing Room Sleepers New York to Atlanta. Leaves Boston 12:03 a. m., New York 12:55 p. m., (from 28th Street Station Pennsylvania Railroad), Philadelphia 8:29 p. m., Baltimore 5:45 p. m., Washington 6:55 p. m., arriving at Southern Pines, N. C. 5:56 a. m., Columbia, S. C. 10:00 a. m., Savannah, Ga., 12:35 p. m., Jacksonville 3:50 p. m., St. Augustine 5:00 p. m., Tampa 6:30 a. m., Charlotte 9:51 a. m., Atlanta 4:35 p. m. Connections are made both at Miami on the East Coast and Port Tampa on the West Coast for Key West and Havana. The "Florida and Metropolitan Limited" is luxuriously equipped in every respect, with Pullman Drawing Room Car, Compartment Car with Drawing Rooms and State Rooms, Observation Car, through Day Coaches and unexcelled Pullman Dining Car service.

For further information, call on or write to all Pennsylvania Railroad offices, or representatives of the Seaboard Air Line Railway at 306 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.; 1206 and 371 Broadway, New York; 30 South Third Street, Philadelphia; 207 East German Street, Baltimore, 1434 New York Ave., Washington; or to R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

FLORIDA AND ATLANTA FAST MAIL

BY THE

Seaboard Air Line Railway,

"Florida and West India Short Line"

TO THE

WINTER RESORTS OF THE SOUTH.

THE ONLY LINE OPERATING DAILY

LIMITED TRAINS TO FLORIDA.

The "Florida and Atlanta Fast Mail," another of the Seaboard Air Line Railway's splendidly equipped trains, leaves New York daily at 12:10 a. m., 23rd Street Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, with Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car and Day Coaches to Raleigh, Southern Pines, Columbus, Savannah, Jacksonville, where connections are made for St. Augustine, Tampa and all Florida points. Connections are also made at Hamlet, N. C., with Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car to Atlanta, Ga., with connections at Atlanta, for New Orleans and Mexico, and Texas and Pacific Coast Points. This train connects at Washington with train leaving Boston 7:00 p. m., Leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Baltimore 6:22 a. m., Washington 8:25, Richmond 12:28 p. m., arriving at Southern Pines 6:57 p. m., Columbia 11:20 p. m., Savannah 2:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 11:10 a. m., Tampa 5:30 p. m. Through Pullman Drawing Room Sleeper New York to Jacksonville, Through Vestibuled Passenger coaches and perfect service.

For information call on or write to all Pennsylvania Railroad offices, or Seaboard Air Line Railway representatives at 306 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; 1206 and 371 Broadway, New York; 30 South Third Street, Philadelphia; 207 East German Street, Baltimore, 1434 New York Ave., Washington, or to R. E. L. Bunch, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Women can't always find profitable employment, but C. H. Robinson & Co., Charlotte, N. C., can furnish.

25 cents.

Valuable Almanac Free.

We have received a copy of the new almanac for 1901 published by the Royal Baking Powder Company. It is an artistic and useful book and will be of interest to housekeepers.

(a) In that it dignifies with the right of suffrage the most vicious, troublesome and obnoxious class of the negro population, and completely disfranchises the most faithful, kindly and orderly element of that race.

(b) In that it which claims for white suffrage and declares that no white man shall be disfranchised under this amendment, they have so written their amendment that every white boy becoming of age after 1908 stands on the same footing with the negro, and can not vote unless he is able to read and write.

(c) In that by the latter provision, they have made it possible for the educated negro after 1908 to cast his ballot while the unfortunate son of the white men who have been the strength of this nation stands at the ballot box. They slaughter the suffrage of the son whose father dare not openly attack.

(d) In that this suffrage amendment does not remove the negro from politics or settle the negro question in North Carolina.

(e) In that every voter who has not paid his poll tax as much as five months before the State election and eight months before the national election, shall be disfranchised as much as if he were convicted of felony or were an ignorant negro. The purpose of this amendment is to disfranchise the obnoxious even good honest citizen who unfortunately cannot pay his taxes by the first of March preceding the election, but further to try to bribe the voter to surrender his suffrage at the expense of the public school fund of the State, which is the chief political power of the negro.

The basis behind this proposition is that the negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man, and that the negro voter is more ignorant and less intelligent than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.

The negro voter is a greater danger to the public schools of the State than the white man.